


GLOSSARY



Alluvial soil - soil deposits resulting directly or indirectly from the sediment transport of streams, deposited in river beds, floodplains, and lakes.

Aquifer - an underground layer of porous, water-bearing rock, gravel, or sand.

Benthic - bottom-dwelling; describes organisms which reside in or on any substrate.

Benthic macro-invertebrate - bottom-dwelling (benthic) animals without backbones (invertebrate) that are visible with the naked eye (macro).

Biota - the animal and plant life of a region.

Biocriteria monitoring - the use of organisms to assess or monitor environmental conditions.

CAFO - (Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation) due to semantics, differentiating between small scale, medium sized, and large feeding operations was difficult so all concentrated animal feeding operations in this document are referred to as animal feeding operations.

Chert - hard sedimentary rock composed of micro-crystalline quartz, usually light in color, common in the Springfield Plateau in gravel deposits. Resistance to chemical decay enables it to survive rough treatment from streams and other erosive sources.

cfs - Cubic feet per second.

Disjunct - separated or disjointed populations of organisms. Populations are said to be disjunct when they are geographically isolated from their main range.

Dissolved oxygen - the concentration of oxygen dissolved in water, expressed in milligrams per liter or as a percentage.

Endangered - in danger of becoming extinct.

Endemic - found only in, or limited to, a particular geographic region or locality.

EPA - Environmental Protection Agency.

Epilimnion - the upper layer of water in a lake that is characterized by a temperature gradient of less than 1° Celcius per meter of depth.

Eutrophication - the nutrient (nitrogen and phosphorus) enrichment of an aquatic ecosystem that promotes biological productivity.

Extirpated - exterminated on a local, political, or geographic portion of the range.

Fecal coliform - a type of bacterium occurring in the guts of mammals. The degree of its presence in a lake or stream is used as an index of contamination from human or livestock sewage.

Flow duration curve - a graphic representation of the number of times given quantities of flow are equaled or exceeded during a certain period of record.

Fragipans - a natural subsurface soil horizon seemingly cemented when dry, but when moist showing moderate to weak brittleness, usually low in organic matter, and very slow to permeate water.

Gauge station - the site on a stream or lake where hydrologic data is collected.

Gradient plot - a graph representing the gradient of a specified reach of stream. Elevation is represented on the Y-axis and length of channel is represented on the X - axis.

Hydro-peaking - rapid and frequent fluctuations in flow resulting from power generation by hydroelectric dams to meet peak electrical demands.

Hydrologic unit - a subdivision of a watershed into smaller areas, generally 50,000 acres or less.

HUC - Hydrologic Unit.

Hypolimnion - the region of a body of water that extends from the thermocline to the bottom and is essentially isolated from major surface influences.

Intermittent stream - one that has intervals of flow interspersed with intervals of no flow. A stream that ceases to flow for a time.

Karst topography - an area of soluble bedrock formations marked by sinkholes, caves, springs, and underground streams.

Loess - loamy soils deposited by wind, often quite erodible.

Low flow - the lowest discharge recorded over a specified period of time.

MDC - Missouri Department of Conservation.

MDNR - Missouri Department of Natural Resources.

Mean monthly flow - arithmetic mean of the individual daily mean discharge of a stream for a given month.

MSL - Mean Sea Level.

Necktonic - organisms that live in open water areas (mid and upper) of waterbodies and streams.

Non-point source - source of pollution in which wastes are not released at one specific, identifiable point, but from numerous points that are spread out and difficult to identify and control.

NPDES - National Pollution Discharge Elimination System.

Nutrification - increased inputs, viewed as a pollutant, such as phosphorus or nitrogen, that fuel abnormally high organic growth in aquatic systems.

Optimal flow - flow regime designed to maximize fishery potential.

Perennial streams - streams fed continuously by a shallow water table.

pH - numeric value that describes the intensity of the acid or basic (alkaline) condition of a solution. The pH scale is from 0 to 14, with the neutral point at 7.0. Values lower than 7 indicate the presence of acids and greater than 7.0 the presence of alkalis (bases).

Point source - source of pollution that involves discharge of wastes from an identifiable point, such as a smokestack or sewage treatment plant.

Recurrence interval - the inverse probability that a certain flow will occur. It represents a mean time interval based on the distribution of flows over a period of record. A 2-year recurrence interval means that the flow event is expected, on average, once every two years.

Residuum - unconsolidated and partially weathered mineral materials accumulated by disintegration of consolidated rock in place.

Riparian - pertaining to, situated, or dwelling on the margin of a river or other body of water.

Riparian corridor - the parcel of land that includes the channel and an adjoining strip of the floodplain, generally considered to be 100 feet on each side of the channel.

7-day Q^{10} - lowest 7-day flow that occurs on average once every ten years.

7-day Q^2 - lowest 7-day flow that occurs on average once every two years.

SALT - Special Area Land Treatment project.

SHAD - Stream Habitat Annotation Device.

Stream gradient - the change of a stream in vertical elevation per unit of horizontal distance.

Stream order - a hierarchical ordering of streams based on the degree of branching. A first order stream is an unbranched or unforked stream. Two first order streams flow together to make a second order stream; two second order streams combine to make a third order stream, and so on. Stream order is often determined from 7.5 minute topographic maps.

Solum - the upper and most weathered portion of the soil profile.

Substrate - the mineral and/or organic material forming the bottom material of a waterway or waterbody.

Thermocline - the plane or surface of maximum rate of decrease of temperature with respect to depth in a waterbody.

Threatened - a species likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future if certain conditions continue to deteriorate.

USACOE - United States Army Corps of Engineers- responsible for certain regulation of water courses, some dams, and flood control projects.

USGS - United States Geological Survey.

Watershed - the total land area that water runs over or under when draining to a stream, river, pond, or lake.

WWTF - Waste Water Treatment Facility.